WORKERS of the WORLD UNITE

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

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The Passing Show.

The mills of the gods grind slowly compared with those of Capitalism.

Capitalism provides the machinery with which the workers destroy themselves.

The workers who have made the world rich are now being organized to make it poor.

Ballots well used might have prevented bullets being used.

The worker is now being frankly told that his only mission in life is to kill and be killed.

There are no complete men under capitalism, but only "heads" and "hands."

The "heads" follow fashions and think in ruts. Seeing this, the "hands" are beginning to think for themselves.

Europe will pay dearly for child labor, for it breeds ignorance, disease, degeneracy, and other lasting evils.

The workers of Australia are feeling fine. Press stories from the Dardanelles are very nourishing for patriots.

If you belong to the working-class, fight for your own class, even as the masters fight for theirs.

A good man with a bad principle is far more dangerous than a bad man with a good principle.

The young man who makes his first convert to Socialism will have something to which he can look back to in the future with genuine pride.

Archbishop Wright says the time has arrived when the Church should urge every young man to go to the front. The time arrives every Sunday since the war began.

Those who assert that things have always been so and always will, are experiencing a big change since the war commenced. After it is over they will probably have had enough to convince them how mistaken they were.

It is significant to see how Frank Anstey is being backed in Labor circles. Anstey has been scarifying the leaders of the Labor Party in the Federal Parliament. The rank and file are surely beginning to see that most of their leaders are Liberals with a thin veneer of Laborism.

N.S.W. Labor Government is vainly endeavoring to stem the tide of rising prices, while leaving the sources of production and distribution in the hands of profit-mongers. The thing cannot be done while a few own the land and factories.

Don't vote to put German fellow-workers off the farms and out of the factories. Vote to put the landlords and idle Shylocks out. Vote to own your own job instead of fighting your fellow-worker for it.

Phillip Snowden, a Labor Member of the British House of Commons, who toured Australasia recently, has been giving his impressions of our so-called Labor Party. He states that it is "Imperialist" in the worst sense of the word, and adopts the Liberal point of view when a Liberal Government is in power in Britain, and the Tory point of view when Tories are in office. Laborites here, he says, never get the view of the British democracy on Imperial questions. In proof of this he points to the Party's adoption of Compulsory military service, and says, "It was an open secret that the National Service League, through its agents, had a good deal to do with this." Snowden surely had his eyes opened while he was here.

Don't be afraid when you see Socialism coming; you will certainly get along alright without your landlord and slave-driver. Socialism will ensure every family a home and every breadwinner a useful job.



An Australian Worker: "Gee, I wish I was in Belgium."
With acknowledgements to The National Rip-Saw (American).

William II. to Nicholas II. regarding the killing of the Austrian Archduke:—

"You will agree with me that both of us, you as well as I and all other sovereigns have a common interest to insist that all those who are responsible for this horrible murder shall suffer their deserved punishment."—No. 20, German White Book.

"In reply to a question in the Federal House of Representatives Mr. Fisher said that the Government was considering the question of making voting compulsory."—News item.

If this is true, its hould interest Laborites to see how dear old Andy follows along the lines of the Liberals in Queensland.

Australia's big army contractor, Arthur Kidman, has been found guilty and sentenced for forgery in connection with an army stores tender. Counsel for the defence said this was different from an ordinary case of forgery, and urged the Court to take previous good character into consideration when passing sentence. The Court did so, and in fining Kidman £400, refrained from delivering the usual lecture on the "enormity of the crime," and the "danger to Society," and so forth, which are rubbed into the ordinary common kind of forger.

"'The Worker' likes Frank Anstey. It knows him for an able man. It is convinced of his absolute sincerity. His courage has been put to the test again and again, and never has it failed.

"We wish he could find room in the Party for his restless and somewhat irresponsible spirit. Such men, impatient for progress even to the verge of unreasonableness, are of the highest value to the Movement.

"But when the break becomes inevitable, when Party discipline and individual liberty can no longer live together, we have no hesitation whatever in plumping for Party discipline." — The Australian "Worker."

"Boring from within" is not to be tolerated.

"During the first six months of the war we lost about 10,000 soldiers by death. In that same six months we lost by the ordinary imperfections of our society fully 100,000 lives, this estimate being arrived at by comparing the death rate of the United Kingdom as a whole with the death rates of well-to-do districts where poor people are present in small proportions." — Chiozza Money, M.P.

Mr. Money, we may say, is not a "red-ragger," but a respectable British Liberal member of the House of Commons, who, in making the above statement, hits with terrific force those who condemn Socialists who demand a fundamental alteration of the system which is far more disastrous than the war.

The N.S.W. Necessary Commodities Commission recently got some interesting evidence up north. In one case a farmer with three sons earned last year £248 out of which he had to pay £218 as rent. This was only one of many such cases which denote the impoteney of so-called Labor Government. In front of the landlord idol both the old parties bow with the devotion of the savage before a wooden image.

"I am voicing the sentiments of those behind me."—Joseph Cook.

We all recognise the truth of that.

"The whole nation must organise in order to gain a decisive victory. The nation must be socialised."—Winston Churchill.

What a prostitution of the word "socialised"!

The armament firm of Vickers, Ltd., recently paid a dividend of 12½ per cent., placed £250,000 to reserves, and carried forward £229,000. This goes some way to explain the popularity of war in certain religious and political circles.

"If Socialism was a stronger force than nationalism, war would be of brief duration, if not actually impossible."—"West Australian."

Quite so. After the war Socialism will probably be stronger and nationalism weaker than before it happened.

King Albert of Belgium is supposed to be the richest monarch in Europe. The bulk of his wealth came from the Congo, where unparalelled atrocities were perpetrated in wringing it from the natives. A year's interest on his wealth would swell the Belgian Relief Fund some.

"This Ministry brings in no party legislation. It brings in legislation for the welfare of the people of Australia."—Prime Minister Fisher.

Strange to say the people of Australia —excepting a few—don't seem much better for it.

Comrades up north and elsewhere will regret to learn that sterling fighter Frank Sutherland is laid up at Waterfall Sanatorium, N.S.W., with a serious illness. Brisbane "Worker," Sydney "Truth," and the "International" have in the past printed many contributions from his able pen, and we regret that such a good fighter is handicapped and reduced to the necessity of firing from his bed—which we are informed he is doing.

The Federal Government is said to have decided to appoint a Minister for Munitions. Britain, you see, has appointed such a Minister, and our political imitators have to follow suit. "Whatever is good enough for the British Government is good enough for us."

"That there are men in all countries who get their living by war, and by keeping up the quarrels of nations, is as shocking as it is true; but when those who are concerned in the government of a country make it their study to sow discord, and cultivate prejudices between nations, it becomes the more unpardonable."—Thomas Paine.

A comrade reminds us that June 19 was the seven hundredth anniversary of the signing of Magna Charta. After 700 years, justice is still bought and sold and liberty and freedom of speech interfered with.

N.S.W. Premier Holman is appealing for half a million pounds to aid wounded soldiers and their dependants. This vast sum is wanted to provide wooden legs, arms, crutches, and walking sticks for those who are returning from Europe with parts of their anatomy shot away, and to help those who are no longer employable by the profit-makers to eke out the rest of their existence.

Last week the British Government asked Parliament for a further vote of £250,000,000. This makes £862,000,000 so far voted for the war, and the Prime Minister said that the expenditure on the war is now nearly £3,000,000 a day. At this rate the amount just voted will only last three months, and if the war goes on, a similar vote will have to be made every three months. What this means to the nation readers of this paper can forecast, but the war-drunk militarists have yet to learn that in the long run it means the end of their theory. The world simply cannot finance such a war as the present one and remain solvent. And insolvency of the great powers will bring such bitter experience to the many that most of their old opinions of war and their enthusiasm for fighting will be abandoned.

The war in Europe is gradually forcing the question, "Are armies of any use" to the front. The experiences of the Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg are useful for purposes of comparison in this connection. The former illustrates the martial glory of resistance to aggression, and the latter the practical success of non-resistance. Of the glory of Belgium we are hearing enough, though we know that temporarily at least she has lost all her territory and has suffered devastation, loss of life, and the most awful misery. Of the position of Luxemburg we hear nothing, though we know that no such troubles have befallen her. Economically the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg has suffered with other neighboring states, but its soil has been free from bloodshed and destruction. Its people are not burdened with the upkeep of armies and neighboring states are not being asked to receive them as refugees or to save them from destruction by subscribing to relief funds. True, the sovereign rights of Luxemburg have been violated. This must be admitted. Germany seized her railways and post offices, sent foreign ambassadors away, and made the capital her temporary headquarters. For this violation Germany has paid indemnity, and in other ways the sovereign rights of the small state appear to have been carefully respected. There has been no surrender to Germany, no permission given for the entry of German troops. The Minister of State diplomatically, and the Grand Duchess in person, protested against the violation of the neutrality which Prussia, Britain, France and other powers had guaranteed in the treaty of 1867. Under this treaty Luxemburg could have no army, consequently, she could do no more than protest. The outcome, therefore, after 10 months of war, is that the Grand Duchy has preserved more of its independence, integrity, and neutrality than the neighboring Kingdom of Belgium whose army has fought so disastrously and gloriously for the retention of those very attributes.

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WHEN YOUR SUBSCRIPTION IS DUE.

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There is one kind of patriot that waves a flag. But a far higher kind is the man who blushes every time he sees a neglected child.
—Dr. Garnet Baker.

Our Allies' Influence.

A London message states that despite the assurances of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George, that conscription is not contemplated, it is well-known that a new factor has been introduced into the controversy from Petrograd.

The "Saturday Review" declares:—"Just as a Radical Premier gave up his lifelong convictions on coalition Ministries, at the behest of Paris and Rome, so he is being steadily driven from Petrograd to abandon another Radical prejudice as to the unpatriotic and dangerous theory of conscription, and to establish militarism in these islands."—"Sun" Cable.

So the British Coalition Government was formed at the behest of Paris and Rome, and Russia is driving the glorious British Empire towards conscription. There could not be a clearer verification of what we have been asserting ever since the war broke out. Russia moves the British Government, and the British Government moves our own Andy Fisher and Senator Pearce. First, the British Government rushes the Defence of the Realm Act through the Commons at a sixty miles an hour rate. Then the War Precautions Bill is rushed through the Australian Parliament at the same rate. The latter Act was modelled on the British one.

These Bills, it should be remembered, disturb more deeply the foundations of British liberty than any that have been passed since the Cromwellian revolution. They institute innovations, military, political, and economic, more startling than the general public are aware of. They confer virtual powers of dictatorship on the War Office under Lord Kitchener. They place in the hands of the military authorities the power to suspend every right and liberty guaranteed the people by Magna Charta, the Habeas Corpus and Bill of Rights—including Trial by Jury. They empower the Government to take over the control of every industry and economic function of the Empire, and pave the way for conscription—both military and industrial. And this at the instance of Russia!

When the Bill passed the Commons Labor members were asleep. There was Prussian and Russian military autocracy invading Britain and the Empire by the very doors of Parliament itself, while Labor members sat languidly in their seats trusting to the Government and military authorities to preserve their constituents' liberties. These gentry left it to Lord Robert Cecil and other Tory peers to sound a note of warning and to plead for the retention of Trial by Jury in cases where civilians were seized by the military on charges involving the death penalty.

In our own Federal Parliament the British Act was slavishly and blindly followed by a so-called Labor Party. Only a feeble minority resisted its passage, and Trial by Jury for civilians who were not of alien birth was only retained when the British Act was amended by the House of Lords. Our Jingoistic Labor Party, or a majority of it, have apparently endorsed Mr. Fisher's bold statement, that "what is good enough for the British Government is good enough for us." In the light of the above cables this practically amounts to a declaration that "what is good enough for Russia and Britain is good enough for us." This is the pass to which our boasted Labor Government—our democracy—has brought us.

OTHERS LIE "OUTRAGEOUSLY."

The Australian press may safely be backed against that of the rest of the world for pure and unadulterated mendacity, but the Australian press does not always reach the high-water mark of news-faking reached by Sydney "Sun" on June 23. Treating of Berlin and Petrograd communiques, the "Sun" said:

"It is extremely difficult to reconcile the confident reports that Berlin and Vienna are flinging broadcast over the world regarding the advance in Galicia with the equally confident reports of the feeling that exists in Petrograd. Either the Press Bureaux of our enemies are lying most outrageously, or else the authorities in the Russian capital are covering up a great deal of the truth by means of judiciously and ambiguously worded communiques."

Our enemies may lie "outrageously," but if our friends do the same thing they merely cover up the truth. It wouldn't be patriotic to call the same action in the two countries by the same name. Oh, dear no! Our noble Russian ally couldn't be guilty of vulgar lying. Only Germany can do that.

An Early Irish Economist.

During the early years of last century a goodly number of social philosophers rose up in England, France, and Germany. Each had a pet scheme of a perfect social order, guaranteed to regenerate society and free it forever from the slough of despondency into which the extremes of poverty and wealth seemed to be driving it.

For the most part these theorists had no complaint to make against the rulers of their day, their complaint was against the social system and its results. Many of them, like Robert Owen, believed that if the governing and possessing class could be made to see things in the light that they saw them in, they themselves would voluntarily renounce their privileges and property and embrace the new idea and set about initiating the new order.

With this belief, and ignoring the factor of historical development, they quite naturally confined their criticism of social conditions to an analysis of the effects of competition upon buyers and sellers. The relation of the laborer as producer to the proprietor as appropriator of the thing produced, was to them quite a satisfactory relation. The slave owners had apparently freed the slaves, and it followed that the same master class would introduce the new order when they saw the advantages of the transition. Consequently, anything that would accentuate class distinction and impair the feelings of reverence of the descendants of the slaves for their master was regarded as a hindrance to progress and a thing to be rigorously discouraged.

We know these early thinkers as Utopians now. But we know also that at least one man of distinctive genius overshadowed the rest, and we know also that the ruling class took good care that the light shed by this genius didn't carry far. His works were tabooed and as quickly as possible consigned to oblivion.

This was how it came to pass that an Irish economist—William Thompson, of Clonkeen, Roscarberry, County Cork—remained unknown as a writer on economic and sociologic subjects until many years after his death.

William Thompson was more thoroughly Socialist in the modern sense than any of his contemporaries, and he did not hesitate to direct attention to the political and social subjection of the working class as the worst evil of society. He depicted with the greatest daring and merciless fidelity the diastrous consequences to political freedom of the existence of a privileged wealthy class in society. He had no mistaken idea that the governing class would emancipate the workers, but taught that the workers would have to emancipate themselves.

Thompson contended that the wealth of the ruling class was derived from the plunder of labor, and he advocated as a necessary preliminary to Socialism the conquest of political representation by means of the adult suffrage of both sexes. He did not believe in the class state as a basis of Socialist society, but he insisted on the necessity of using political weapons to destroy the legal privileges which made the robbery of labor possible.

The most important work undertaken by Thompson, and one that stamped him as a clear original thinker, far superior to any of the Utopian Socialists of the Continent, was "An inquiry into the principles of the distribution of wealth most conducive to human happiness as applied to the newly proposed system of Voluntary Equality of Wealth."

This work was published in 1824, and was a remarkable forerunner of Marx's work in the insistence upon the subjection of labor as the cause of all social misery, crime, and political corruption.

In this work he undertakes a searching analysis of the true function of capital, and a short extract from his definition of it will give a fair idea of the penetrating power of his mind. He says:—

"What, then, is the most accurate idea of Capital? It is that portion of the product of labor which, whether of a permanent nature or not, is capable of being made the instrument of profit. Such seem to be the real circumstances which mark one portion of the products of labor as capital. On such distinctions, however, have been founded the insecurity and oppression of the productive laborer—the real parent, under the guidance of knowledge, of all wealth—and the enormous usurpation over the productive forces and their fellow-creatures of those, who, under the name of capitalists, or landlords, acquired the possession of those accumulated products—the yearly or permanent supply of the community. Hence the opposing claims of the capitalist and the laborer. The capitalist, getting into his hands, under the reign of insecurity and force, the consumption of many laborers for the coming year, the tools or machinery necessary to make their labor productive, and the dwellings in which they must live, turned them to the best account, and bought labor and its future products with them as cheaply as possible. The greater profit of capital, or the more the capitalist made the laborer pay for the advance of his food, the use of the implements or machinery, and the occupation of the dwelling, the less, of course, remained to the laborer for the acquisition of any object of desire."

Or again, see how clearly he depicted the result upon politics and the distribution of wealth when an inordinately wealthy class exists in society:—

"As long as the accumulated capital of society remains in one set of hands, and the productive power of creating wealth remains in another, the accumulated capital will, while the nature of man continues as at present, be made use of to counteract the natural laws of distribution, and to deprive the producers of the use of what their labor has produced. Were it possible to conceive that, under simple representative institutions, any such of the expedients of insecurity should be permitted to remain in existence as would uphold the division of capital and labor, such representative institutions (though all the plunder of political power should cease) would be of little further benefit to the real happiness of mankind, than as affording an easy means for the development of knowledge, and the ultimate abolition of all such expedients. As long as a class of mere capitalists exists, society must remain in a diseased state. Whatever plunder is saved from the hand of political power will be levied in another way under the name of profit by capitalists who, while capitalists, must be always lawmakers."

(To be Concluded).

"With the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, and the rise to power of Christianity, learning was driven from Europe and found refuge among the Arabians. This brings us to the dark or middle ages. It is in the interpretation of the phenomena of this period that bourgeois free thinkers like Clodd and Draper break down. They tactily assume that in Europe evolution was suspended for over a thousand years; and all because of the Christian church. They fail to recognise that deeper causes, the medieval form of wealth production, which gave the church its power to repress learning in the interest of the lords of the land, among which the church herself was greatest; owning as she did one-third of the soil of Europe."—Lewis—Evolution—Social and Organic.

When you have finished with this paper, pass it on to a friend.

Craft Union Prejudice.

I was very pleased in reading in your paper of June 12 about the resolution carried in an extraordinary meeting of the Federated Furnishing Trade Society of Australasia, N.S.W. Branch, in regard to the attitude to be taken up against members of either German or Austrian birth employed in the industry. I experienced a very interesting sidepiece to above. I am a member of the Operative Plumbers' Society of N.S.W. for over three years. On June 4 I applied at the State Labor Employment Office for a job. The officer in charge, after telling me that he wanted plumbers for Gladesville Hospital, questioned me if I could do the work in question, and about where I had been working before in the Public Works Department. I answered him to his satisfaction. (I was previously employed in the Department for over two years). However, before he decided to send me to the job, he asked me if I was married. The answer was no. Then he came to the point, and asked me what nationality I was. I answered that I was a British naturalised subject. However, he wanted to know where I was born, and I told him that I was supposed to be born in Germany. After that he told me that he had no work for me, and to come and see him some other time. I did not see him again, but decided to ask the assistance of my union. At the meeting of June 15, I brought the matter up, asking the society to send a protest to the Public Works Department against different treatment of one of their members on account of his German birth. At the same time I stated that I am not a patriotic German, and what I think of war and militarism from a workingman's point of view. I was not finished speaking when the vice-president rose to a point of order about the president allowing me to give my opinions about the war, and to bring up German matters. The president did not accept the point of order, saying that it was a union and not a German matter. However, Vice-President "Brother" Townsend had the floor, and stated that the Public Works Department had acted as it did in order to prevent men in their employment starting trouble and refusing to work with German born members. He also asked the president what he would do in case that the union lodged a protest and I got put on again, and the men on the job refused to work with me? The president replied that if this happened the members concerned would have to take the responsibility. Mr. Townsend continued, that I had no reason to complain about bad treatment, and asked me what they would do with an Australian of my age in Germany. He also mentioned a case published a few days ago in the Sydney daily press in regard to the treatment of an Australian from Newcastle in Germany. The president told him that they were not concerned with what was happening in Germany, but with what they were going to do with what looked like victimisation of one of their members. I tried to reply, but all that I could say was that I was not dealing with things in Germany, but with my rights as a member of the union. At that moment another so-called "Brother" shouted something that he thought was an insult to me. The president asked him twice to apologise, but he refused, with the remark, "Damme if I apologise to a German." I excused him on account of his ignorance. I was not allowed to say any more. The president, Mr. Jamieson, asked in vain for a motion to be brought forward to deal with my case. Nobody spoke in support of my case. Fellow-worker Mr. vice-president, rose again and moved to the effect that the affair was not worth any more of the valuable time of the union being wasted. The motion was carried and the meeting of so-called "unionists" was over. Out of 900 members in N.S.W., 25, the number present, carried this important "victory" over a German-born member.—I am yours for fair play,

HARRY BOHLAND.

A comrade from China states that in the recent fighting there the Germans lost 850 and the Japanese 30,000.

"Navvy" asks: "What will Socialism do for the workers?" There is no space here for a long story, but to put it shortly, Socialism will put in their hands the means of doing everything for themselves.

The leaders of both the old political parties agree that we should help the Empire with further reinforcements—composed of other men.

The capitalist class believes that Socialism would destroy the home. This is tantamount to believing that the worker would not value a house if he hadn't to pay rent for it.

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The Scientific Method of Investigation.

By Thomas Huxley

That which follows is an extract from a lecture by the late celebrated scientist, Thomas Huxley, in which he attempted to give a group of workingmen an insight into scientific methods in the simplest language possible. How well he succeeded many of the old time Socialists know and will agree that what follows is a classic in its way. It was the knowledge of this method which enabled our great teacher, Marx, to accomplish so much in the field of economics and sociology.

We do not know whether Huxley ever read the great Socialist philosopher, Dietzgen, who in his "Positive Outcome of Philosophy" and "Philosophical Essays," explained the true functions of the mind and the scientific method of arriving at true conclusions, but his insistence on the value of reasoning from facts and reliance on the senses almost warrants the supposition that he had. Anyone who is familiar with Dietzgen's work will enjoy Huxley's simple and clear exposition of the scientific method of investigation.

"The method of scientific investigation is nothing but the expression of the necessary mode of working of the human mind. It is simply the mode at which all phenomena are reasoned about, rendered precise and exact. There is no more difference, but there is just the same kind of difference, between the mental operations of a man of science and those of an ordinary person, as there is between the operations and methods of a baker or of a butcher weighing out his goods in common scales, and the operations of a chemist in performing a difficult and complex analysis by means of his balance and finely-graduated weights. It is not that the action of the scales in the one case, and the balance in the other, differ in the principles of their construction or manner of working, but the beam of one is set on an infinitely finer axis than the other, and of course turns by the addition of a much smaller weight.

"You will understand this better, perhaps, if I give you some familiar example. You have all heard it repeated, I dare say, that men of science work by means of Induction and Deduction, and that by the help of these operations, they, in a sort of sense, wring from Nature certain other things, which are called Natural Laws, and Causes, and that out of these, by some cunning skill of their own, they build up Hypothesis and Theories. And it is imagined by many that the operations of the common mind can be by no means compared with these processes, and that they have to be acquired by a sort of special apprenticeship to the craft. To hear all these large words, you would think that the mind of a man of science must be constituted differently from that of his fellow-men; but if you will not be frightened by terms, you will discover that you are quite wrong, and that all these terrible apparatus are being used by yourselves every day and every hour of your lives.

"There is a well-known incident in one of Molier's plays, where the author makes the hero express unbounded delight on being told that he had been talking prose during the whole of his life. In the same way, I trust, that you will take comfort, and be delighted with yourselves on the discovery that you have been acting on the principles of inductive and deductive philosophy during the same period. Probably there is not one here who has not in the course of the day had occasion to set in motion a complex train of reasoning, of the very same kind, though differing, of course, in degree, as that which a scientific man goes through in tracing the causes of natural phenomena.

"A trivial circumstance will serve to exemplify this. Suppose you go into a fruiterer's shop, wanting an apple—you take up one, and, on biting it, you find it is sour; you look at it and see that it is hard and green. You take up another, and that, too, is hard, green and sour. The shopman offers you a third; but, before biting it, you examine it, and find that it is hard and green, you have it, as it must be sour, like those that you have already tried.

"Nothing can be more simple than that, you think; but if you will take the trouble to analyse and trace out into its logical elements what has been done by the mind, you will be greatly surprised. In the first place, you have performed the operation of Induction. You found that, in two experiences, hardness and greenness in apples go together with sourness. It was so in the first case, and it was confirmed by the second. True, it is a very small basis, but still it is enough to make an induction from; you generalise the facts, and you expect to find sourness in apples where you get hardness and greenness. You found upon that a general law, that all hard and green apples are sour; and that, so far as that goes, is a perfect induction. Well, having got four natural laws in this way, when you are offered another apple which you find is hard and green, you say, 'All hard and green apples are sour; this apple is hard and green, therefore, this apple is sour.' That train of reasoning is what logicians call a syllogism, and has all its various parts and terms—its major premise, its minor premise, and its conclusion. And, by the help of further reasoning, which, if drawn out, would have to be exhibited in two or three other syllogisms, you arrive at your final determination, 'I will not have that apple.' So that, you see, you have, in the first place, established a law by Induction, and upon that you have founded a Deduction, and reasoned out the special conclusion of the particular case. Well, now, suppose, having got your law, that at some time afterwards you are discussing the qualities of apples with a friend, you will say to him, 'It is a very serious thing but I find that all hard and green apples are sour!' Your friend says to you, 'But how do you know that?' You at once reply, 'Oh, because I have tried it over and over again, and have always found them to be so.' Well, if we were talking science instead of common sense, we should call that an Experimental Verification. And, if still opposed, you go further, and say, 'I have heard from the people in Somersetshire and Devonshire, where large numbers of apples are grown, that they have observed the same thing. It is also found to be the case in Normandy, and in North America. In short, I find it to be the universal experience of mankind wherever attention has been directed to the subject.' Whereupon, your friend, unless he is a very unreasonable man, agrees with you, and is convinced that you are quite right in the conclusion you have drawn. He believes, although perhaps he does not know he believes it, that the more extensive Verifications are—that the more frequently experiments have been made, and results of the same kind arrived at—that the more varied the conditions under which the same results have been attained, the more certain is the ultimate conclusion, and he disputes the question no further. He sees that the experiment has been tried under all sorts of conditions, as to time, place, and people, with the same result; and he says with you, therefore, that the law you have laid down must be a good one, and he must believe it.

"In science we do the same thing—the philosopher exercises precisely the same faculties, though in a much more delicate manner. In scientific inquiry it becomes a matter of duty to expose a supposed law to every possible kind of verification, and to take care, moreover, that this is done intentionally, and not left to a mere accident, as in the case of the apples. And in science, as in common life, our confidence in a law is in exact proportion to the absence of variation in the result of our experimental verifications. For instance, if you let go your grasp of an article you may have in your hand, it will immediately fall to the ground. That is a very common verification of one of the best established laws of nature—that of gravitation. The method by which men of science establish the existence of that law is exactly the same as that by which we have established the trivial proposition about the sourness of hard and green apples. But we believe it in such an extensive, thorough, and unhesitating manner because the universal experience of mankind verifies it, and we can verify it ourselves at any time; and that is the strongest possible foundation on which any natural law can rest. So much by way of proof that the method of establishing laws in science is exactly the same as that pursued in common life."

(Taken from his famous work, "Man's Place in Nature.")

EMPLOYMENT OF ENEMY ALIENS. UNION DIVIDED.

The Darling Harbor branch of the Amalgamated Railway and Tramway Service Association does not, according to a resolution it has carried, agree with the action suggested by the Newcastle branch on the enemy subject question. The resolution by the Darling Harbor body states:—"That in view of the decision of the annual conference the executive of the association be called upon to ask members not to take any action in refusing to work with any workers of other nations, and that we condemn the Newcastle branch for not adhering to the resolution carried by the conference." The International Socialist feeling is said to be strong among a section of the men employed at Darling Harbor, and in this connection the claim is made that no logical cause has been found for the banishment of men, though they may be enemy subjects, from the ranks of industrial or professional activity.

The general secretary of the association, who has just returned from a visit to Newcastle, found that the bulk of the railway employees in that centre were more embittered than ever against enemy subjects being allowed to retain positions in State employ, particularly in the railway service. A request had been made to one of the local Parliamentary representatives to have a return laid on the table of the House setting out the number of enemy subjects in State employ, with particular regard to the number serving in the railways.—The "Sun."

The Patriot.

He was aged, tall, gaunt, ragged and unshaven, with the toes worn out of his boots, sitting on one end of a seat in the park, whilst I occupied the other, busy with the morning paper. He was crooning Rule Britannia in a low tone, until I suggested to him to try something modern in the song line, such as a little ragtime by way of a change. "Ragtime," he sniffed. "Who yer talkin' to? A young fellow like you oughter be defending the Empire." "Why should I?" "Because you should." "Well, why not you do so?" I asked. "Because I'm too old or I'd be there quick and lively and jolly glad to go. Anyhow, I've done my bit." "What, for the Empire?" "Yes, and what's more, I've been all over the Empire. I'm not like you, never been away from your mother's apron strings. Why, I've seen things in my time that'd make you feel creepy all over." "You've been in the British Army?" I queried. "Yes, in India." "Did you do any fighting there?" "No, not much; only keeping the people in order that were dying of starvation and plague. My word, they died as thick as flies on tanglefoot paper. The Indian Government reckon that thirty million have died from famine since 1860. We were always fringtened of a revolution. There are a lot of the niggers who have been highly educated at Oxford and Cambridge, who can't get jobs too often, and when they do the Government won't allow them the same pay as the white men when they do similar work. These niggers go agitating amongst the others, and try to get them to revolt against the British. Sometimes things would get a bit lively and a few of them would be shot or sent to gaol." "What, under British rule?" "Yes, of course, there is nothing wrong with that." "But why did you join the army in the first place?" "Well, tell you the truth, I ran away from home because I grew tired of always handing over my money at home where we used to live in one room my father, mother, sister and I. I started work at nine years of age, and they used to starve me." "It must have been terrible living, eating and sleeping in one room." "Oh, that's nothing. Thousands of families to this day live there in Dublin in one room." "So you come from Dublin where the policemen shot down the strikers a few years ago?" "Oh, that's nothing. You always feel a bit nervous when you've got a rifle in your hand. You feel that you must shoot something." "Finish telling me how you joined the army." "Well, I cleared and got to London. My word, I had a rough time of it sleeping on the Thames embankment. That's the place to see life. There are hundreds and hundreds of people, including broken down toffs, lawyers, and all sorts of men and women all huddled together, who have no home at all. I soon enlisted as a boy in the army, and afterwards went to India." "You were fairly lucky," I said. "Soldiers often get shot and killed." "I was close to being killed. I've got a bullet in me yet the doctors can't get out; I got it in the Boer war. I had such a good time then with the others with these Boer's missuses and daughters and looting farm houses that I think the bullet was worth that much. South Africa was the best place ever I was in. I went contract mining in Johannesburg after the war, and made good money, but I would have been dead now if I had stayed there, for miners live on the average three years. The quartz dust gets into the lungs and you start to cough and spit until your lungs are eaten right away and you're glad to die. There has been 100,000 men died there since the war from this complaint, and God only knows how many niggers; but, of course, they ain't of no consequence like a white man." "Were you there when the British soldiers shot down the miners for striking for better conditions?" "No, I was up on the Congo getting rubber and having a bit of sport burning niggers and chopping their hands off." "That was very cruel, wasn't it?" "Oh, they are not civilised enough to have feelings. They are just like animals. We had to do it to make them get the rubber. The bosses in Europe were always singing out that they were not getting enough profits. I got ague very bad up there, and the quinine I took to stop it caused all my teeth to drop out." "What are you doing for a living now?" "Nothing. I can't get a job anywhere. I'm too old, and there are too many strong young fellows willing to work for their food without wages, so I don't get a chance. You don't seem a bad sort of young fellow. Can you spare me threepence to get some tea and toast, that's the cheapest meal I can get." After handing over to him the necessary coin, he shuffled off quite elated, singing—

"Rule Britannia, Britannia rules the waves,
Britain's never shall be slaves."

WOODICUS.

A Woman's Letter.

"Farewell, and, O for ever, fare-thee-well!"

Many an unfortunate has said his last farewell to those he loved, and the widows' and orphans' curse should stick close to those responsible. The pick of our young men are being coaxed or bullied in to offering themselves up as a sacrifice. For what? The wretches who are urging them on tell them that the Empire needs them. Andy Fisher promised to stand by the Empire with the last man and the last shilling, and if we go on as we're going, the promise will soon be fulfilled. The country is being drained of men and money. Before the war the cry was, Australia for the Australians. The Australian-born people are about a third of the population—now, according to Holman and Co., the Australian people must work to support a foreign people, the native born, or the people living here, are mere trash; wood and water Joeys for the benefit of the Belgians. If we were ever called upon to support these people (which I deny) we have done enough now, heaven knows. One million of money has been collected, most of it in New South Wales. Nearly all this money has been taken from the workers willy-nilly. Now we are called upon to raise a fund for the wounded, who are coming back to us—six thousand maimed and broken men. We are called upon to find money for them, and some of the people here can't get food. One thousand have been killed outright. We were told months ago that there was no money in the country. There was no money to carry on the work of the country. Yet a million can be found to give away to a foreign people, a people who are thousands of miles away from us, and with whom we have nothing in common. Yet the foreign people here in our midst, who have lived amongst us for years, payed taxes and conformed to our laws, are to be refused the right to live. We are very consistent. Now, the small arms factory is to be set going at top speed, and the murder business is to be kept going.

Of course, our pure white merino politicians will not profit by the game. How could they? They are Labor men, only anxious to help the workers, and they want the able-bodied workers to go on the land. Land is cheap just now at the Dardanelles. Anyone can own a piece, and a kind, benevolent government will give them a free passage, so as to enable them to obtain a six by two freehold allotment in the land of palaces. And what of the Empire? It is just where it was, not an inch has been gained after all the blood and money that has been spent after nearly twelve months fighting. After all the lies, the blither and bombast; after all the mad dog tricks of the warmongers, the Germans are still going strong, and the Empire has not yet toppled over. Why has Australia been stripped almost naked? Why were the little children robbed of their pennies? (only one schoolmaster had the courage to declare that he would not allow his children to be asked for money.) He also declared it to be a shame for the children to be deprived of their usual holiday so that the money might go to the Belgians perhaps. Moral courage is a lost quantity in this country. Before the war Church and State urged the people to "fill the cradles." Now they are told (the men) to fill the graves. Get to the land, or into; that now is all that matters. Socialists have taken a stand against conscription, but they should do more, they should prevent conscription becoming law. Prevention is better than cure. Something should be done to make these gun-making Labor Fakers know that the people have had enough of them. We may yet have to answer for our conduct to our German residents, and for the little bit of business in German New Guinea. We may get a "Note" from Germany yet, then we may see some of our cowardly, blithering gasbags drop on their knees and cry for mercy.

EILEEN BAWN.

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Sydney Wharflaborer's Case.

A NATURALIZED BRITISH SUBJECT. HIS "SCRAP OF PAPER."

In the early stages of the war, a good deal of indignation was roused against Germany by denunciations of her abrogation of the treaty which guaranteed Belgium from invasion by France or Germany. German statesmen were said to have brushed aside the treaty, to which they had set their hands, as merely "a scrap of paper," and this breach of faith and failure to keep their word was held to be sufficient evidence of the nation's treachery.

Just when the indignation was at its height, the Wharflaborers' Union of Sydney decided by resolution that its members would no longer work with Germans, Austrians or Turks, whether naturalised or not, and the workers of those nationalities were told to leave their jobs.

One of their number, August Neilson (born a German) armed with a "scrap of paper" in the form of a naturalisation paper, sought legal redress, and claimed £150 damages from the union, and after a long delay his case was tried before a judge and a jury of four on June 4.

In outlining the case it was pointed out by counsel that plaintiff, although a native of Germany, had been resident in Australia for 30 years. At the age of 14½ years he came to this country, and at present he could not speak a word of German. He was married to an Australian woman, and had Australian children. For 20 years he had been a wharf laborer and was a member of the union; and all the time he had been in the country no word had been said against his character. Ten years ago he became a naturalised Australian. His average earnings had been £3 a week. A resolution was carried by the union, after the outbreak of war, declaring that members of the union should refuse to work with enemy subjects. A few days after the passing of the resolution, plaintiff was working on a steamer, when, it was alleged, the defendant Morgan came along, and in the presence of the stevedore he ordered plaintiff off the ship. The stevedore could not interpose, because, if he did, work would have been stopped. A mass meeting was convened to be held at the Sydney Town Hall for the ostensible purpose of rescinding the prohibiting resolution. The resolution, however, was not rescinded, and plaintiff had consequently been unable to get work, and had to depend upon the generosity of his friends.

After evidence was taken, counsel for the defence submitted that there was no case to go to the jury. There was no evidence connecting the union chairman with any wrongful act, nor was there any evidence against the secretary. There was no case even against Morgan, although he was the officer who went to the ship and told plaintiff to cease work. It had to be shown that the act complained of was malicious.

His Honor said the case was not one which should go to the jury for determination. Plaintiff was a naturalised subject of the King and there was no reason to disbelieve his statement that he did not now speak German, and that he had no German sympathies. He could also believe that he was thoroughly Australian, that he had an Australian wife, and that he had Australian children. There were many persons in the community who were giving strong proof of loyalty, although they might not be Britishers, by sending their sons to risk their lives for our country. His Honor added that there was no reason to suppose that plaintiff was not just such a loyal citizen, and perhaps quite as loyal as anyone in court.

Had the defendants, His Honor asked, been guilty of the acts which entitled plaintiff to maintain an action against them. Had they unlawfully and maliciously conspired to cause loss to him? The plaintiff had failed to show that the action of the union in passing the resolution was taken specifically to injure him.

No evidence had been given to show that the action of the defendants, so far as plaintiff was concerned, was prompted by a desire to do him personal injury. The union had found it necessary in a general way to take action which was considered justifiable by the State of war, lest injury should be done to British people by persons amongst them who might be acting on behalf of the enemy. It was impossible to avoid injury to some innocent persons by taking precautions of this kind. Thousands of innocent persons were injured by the state of war. No consideration was given in this case for or against an individual. The view taken was that in the interests of the public aliens belonging to enemy countries should not be allowed to take part in the work on the wharves, and the jury could not on the evidence come to any conclusion other than that there was no personal malicious intent to injure plaintiff.

His Honor upheld the contention of Mr. Blacket, and non-suited plaintiff.

So the "scrap of paper" which guaranteed Neilsen all the rights of citizenship—including, of course, the right to work for his Australian wife and children—was brushed aside by technical legal quibbles. According to Mr. Justice Ferguson a union cannot be sued through its officers, if the plaintiff happens to have been born in Germany, although the said union contravenes the law governing naturalisation by denying the person naturalised the right to follow his lawful calling. We can easily imagine what His Honor would have said had the union been on strike and Neilsen had insisted on working. His naturalisation would have been emphasised and the union officials, as the union's agents, would have been held guilty of acting maliciously on behalf of the union.

Neilsen's case illustrates the hypocrisy of patriotism. Had we not been at war with Germany Neilsen would have had a good case; because we are at war he has none. Because we are at war, a number of unionists, with no more economic knowledge than aboriginals, may seize the opportunity to lessen the competition for work by denying other members the right to work because they were born in Germany, Austria or Turkey. They can, under the cloak of patriotism, cut off the means of living of Australian women and children and a judge will back them up with all the power of the court because patriotism must be encouraged by Church and State.

We enter a solemn protest against the decision of Judge Ferguson and have no hesitation in denouncing it as a palpable miscarriage of justice, a denial of the right of trial by jury, and a flagrant abrogation of the rights of citizenship guaranteed by the law governing naturalisation Under this decision a naturalisation document, to which the State's highest officials have set their hands, becomes merely a worthless "scrap of paper" that may be set aside whenever the ruling faction desires to conciliate the mob and use it for its own purposes.

A.S.P. News & Notes.

AUSTRALASIAN SOCIALIST PARTY.

Objective: The social ownership with Democratic control of the means of Production, Distribution and Exchange.
Headquarters: 115 Goulburn St., Sydney.
LUKE JONES, General Secretary.

CENTRAL EBECUTIVE.

Next meeting of the C.E. will be held on Sat. July 10.

LUKE JONES,
Gen. Sec.

SYDNEY BRANCH.

Last week's propaganda was conspicuous by large sales of literature. On Sunday in the Domain, and in the evening in Park-st. in porticular was this noticeable. Comrade Slade very ably dealt with the subject matter of one particular pamphlet, and the sellers were kept busy.

At the Hall in the evening, Comrade Jones filled the breach in the absence of the advertised lecturer. A very fair discussion ensued.

STREET FIXTURES:
DOMAIN.
Chair, Rudolph. Speakers, Mrs. Lorimer. Slade, Dwyer.
MARKET-STREET.
Webster, Slade, Roche.
PARK STREET.
Rudolph, Harford, Dwyer.
LIVERPOOL STREET.
McCormack, Quinton.
HALL, PITT STREET.
Rev. Dr. Zillman. Subject, "The Great Industrial Mass."

NEWTOWN BRANCH.

Branch Rooms, 41 Enmore-road, Newtown.

Economic and Debating Class held every Wednesday night.

Dancing Class held every Monday night.

PROPAGANDA FIXTURES.

Friday night: Johnstone-st., Leichhardt. Chair, C. Jackson; Speaker, J. Kilburn.

Saturday night: Newtown Bridge. Chair, C. Jackson; speakers, J. Kilburn, J. Roche.

Sunday night: Newtown Bridge. Chair, C. Jackson; speaker, J. Roche.

On Friday night at Leichhardt, a large audience listened attentively to the debate between Mr. Jamieson and Comrade J. Roche.

Mr. Jamieson asked that the subject be altered to "Socialism is impossible and a menace to society." Comrade Roche agreed to the alteration.

Mr. Jamieson said that Socialists dispense entirely with the Bible, and on that account Socialism was a menace to society. They also denied the unique, and glorious person of Jesus Christ, who is the only hope of humanity.

He read the report from the I.S. of the naming ceremony performed in Sydney Branch's Hall, and tried to prove the downfall of man.

He admitted that a more equitable distribution of wealth was necessary, and agreed with the Socialists in saying man should not kill man in battle or anywhere else.

His main argument was that the Bible was the only divine authority on earth, and any proposed change in the system, such as Socialism, which denied the authority of the Bible and the person of Christ, could only bring degeneration and chaos, and would open the floodgates of depravity and immorality.

Comrade Roche said, in reply, that had Mr. Jamieson proved Socialism to be impossible, he would have had a hard job to prove a thing that was impossible to be a menace.

As for dispensing with the Bible, the Socialists recognised the Bible as a piece of human literature.

He pointed out that previous to, and in the period in which Christ was said to live, the ignorant masses imagined that all who had advanced ideas were of divine birth; and drew attention to the stories surrounding the birth of Plato and others.

Concerning the naming ceremony, he wished to say that it was not officially recognised by the Party and that the branch that controlled this meeting would not tolerate it. He did not believe in doing away with one stupid custom and putting another one in its place.

He denied the fall of man, and claimed that the past supplied innumerable facts, which proved that man had slowly, and unconsciously, evolved from a low form of animal being, to a higher form, and that he would continue to evolve to a higher form than the present. He claimed that the speed of advancement will be accelerated when the means of life are socialised.

Members are reminded that the half-yearly meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, July 13th.

RAY EVERITT, Secretary.

MELBOURNE BRANCH.
A.S.P.

Again we have to record record attendances at our Yarra Bank meetings held on Sundays 13 and 20, when Messrs. Wood, O'Shannasy and Jeffrey delivered the real red goods, receiving an excellent and thoroughly attentive hearing.

The indoor meetings have also been well attended. Mr. Sullivan was the speaker on June 13, and gave an excellent account of his trip to New Guinea, and the labor conditions of the fever colony.

Comrade Woods' lecture on the "One Big Union" the following Sunday was voted one of the best, the only pity being that more of the Trades Hall Council fraternity did not think it worth their while to attend.

The attendance at the socials and dances continues to improve, but all members who can attend are again invited to do so.

Comrades Wood, Croskie, and Lesk held an excellent meeting at Collingwood on Friday evening, and succeeded in getting rid of quite a neat little bundle of literature.

Members are asked to note that the election of branch officers will take place early in the incoming month.

A. GARDINER, Sec.

BALMAIN.

A splendid meeting was held here on Sunday night, Kilburn, Sloan and Nelson being the speakers. The soul-savers came round at the close of the addresses and asked questions, which Kilburn dealt with most effectively. The audience was not much impressed by the questioners and applauded Kilburn when he answered. Socialists here and in Rozelle are asked to turn up and help at these meetings as speakers from other branches will be in frequent attendance.

G. NELSON, Secretary.

PRESS AND MAINTENANCE FUND

Damain Collections £3 5s. 11d., I. S. Club £2, Cal. at I. S. Club Socials £1 7s. 11d., A.S.P. Stamp Levy £2 5s., A. S. d. Hall Col. £1 6s. 7d., Olsen 2s. 6d., A. H. 10s., "Enthusiastic" 4s., M. Schefer 2s., Tom O'Connor 10s. 6d., J. Braun 2s. 6d.

SUBS RECEIVED.

J. McCarthy 2s., C. Nilson 4s., A. Duffield 1s., Ray Everitt (3 subcards) 3s., A. Parnell 1s., A. S. Graham 1s., F. S. Braun 2s., W. J. Martin 1s., R. Perrent 1s., H. Taylor 1s., W. Bushine 1s., W. A. Smith 1s., M. Karney 1s., T. Milward 1s., S. R. Corben 1s., W. P. Thompson 1s., G. Kusnitzoff 1s., B. Meyey 1s., J. Zanten 1s., W. Norbury 1s., F. Renken 2s., M. Gosling 2s. E. Covolchuck 4s., J. Wessler 1s., F. Urbon 1s., H. Kraphart 1s., G. Heatley 1s., E. A. Johnson 1s., F. Rust 1s., P. Cusack 1s., W. Linzell 1s., W. H. Cook 4s., Carl Mertel 4s., J. Roche 1s., B. T. Andrews 1s. F. C. Northage 4s., Manok 1s., Whiteley 1. W. James 1s., L. Godgard 1s., F. Coursine 1s., Mrs. Leeds 1s., E. Crossley 1s., E. Eversen 1s., J. Cummins 1s., M. J. Foley 1s., W. Geary 1s., E. Keenan 1s., J. Somerville 1s., Mrs. Coughfied 1s., E. Botham 2s., R. Lewis 1s., R. Griese 4s., Greenlees 1s., Norbury 1s., E. Drury 1s., R. Kohn 1s., A. Millar 1s., T. Miller 1s., W. Keys 2s., J. Duggan 1s., L. Melocco 1s., O. Schrieber 4. J. Mills 1s., G. H. Jackson 1s., M. Schaefer 4s., J. Hennessy 1s., M. Brigando 2s., A. Hoffmann 4s., J. Gisling 4s., B. Whittaker 1s., M. Breslin 2s., J. Formby 2s., C. Guy 1s., T. Daly 1s., E. Miller 4s., W. Dickson C. Barnard 1s., H. Herbert 1s., C. Wynter 1s., H. Gunterman 1s., O. Shanks 1s., J. Bishop 1s., F. Hancock 1s., W. Connolly 1s. M. J. Gillies 1s., F. Woodtle 4s., C. Johnson 1s., K. Torbgarensen 1s., J. Shaw 4s., A. McDonald 3s., H. Smythe 1s., V. Susoaari 1s., J. West 1s., N. Knudsen 2s., M. Neilson 1s., P. Petersen 1s., W. J. Miles 4s., A. Petroff 3s., R. Renard 1s., C. Ingle 1s., A. Lange 4s., G. G. Reeve 4s., A. Braun 4s., E. Byrne 1s., W. Smith 2s., J. Gehtman 4s., C. A. Lee 2s.

SOME FALLACIES AND DELUSIONS OF SOCIALISTS.

CORRECTION.

In the article in last issue under the above heading, an omission from the quotation from Marx's Capital occurred, two lines being omitted. The passage reads as follows:

"Capitalist production begets with the inexorability of a law of nature its own negation. This expropriation of many capitalists by the few is accomplished by the action of the imminent laws of capitalist production itself, by the centralisation of capital. Along with the constantly diminishing number of the magnates of capital who usurp and monopolise all advantages of the process of transformation, grow the mass of misery, oppression, slavery, degradation, exploitation. ("Capital," Vol. I., pp. 788-9, English edition.) Poverty grows, yes, but not amongst the middle classes.

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